THIS EVENING, at 8-THE SCHOOLMASTER.—THE VIVAN-DIERE. The Baves (Gabriel Franceis, Antoine), Young America, Signarita Pepids, Mons. Van Hamms. Young America on the Three Flying Trapeze. The Martinetti Brothers. Matine at 2: VOL AU VENT-THE MILLINGES—THE TRAPEZE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at 8-OUR MUTUAL FRIEND; Mrs. John Wood.

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
THIS EVENING at f. FLIES IN THE WER-HIS LAST LEGS:
Mr. John Braughen, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcot, jr., Miss Mary
Carr, Mesors C. Walcot, jr., J. G. Burnett, W. S. Andrews.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-DON CESAR DE BAZAN-A DAY IN PARIS-Mon linear Western. Matinée TO-DAY.

WOOD'S TREATER.

THIS EVENING—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE: The World States, and Indicatenary. The Nicole Troupe in feats on the Flying Trapese, Fergulai cuter Ladders, etc.

FONS OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at E-THE LITTLE BAREFOOT-THE FAST WOMEN-THE DUMB BOY OF ANCONA: Mas Famoy Hering Mr. G. L. Fox

The Mainters of the NEW BOWERY THEATER.

The Mainters of the NEW BOWERY THEATER announce that the ECISLAY FAMILY, Aerialist, Pantomimists, end Athletes will on MINDAY EVENING of next week, begin learn for the New MINDAY EVENING of the new Burtlequie District of the new Burtlequie District of the New Miller District o

THIS AFTERNOUN, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 7, UNCLE TOM'S CABUS—Mrs. 6. C. How and Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs. W. L. Fandson, Misses Jonnie Cleaver, Kehoe, Schell, Lehrun, Messrs, Hadaway, Daly, W. L. Jankson, H. E. Johnstone, Havliand, Bridgenen, Anderson, Wilton, UNE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-OSTYIES.

THE EVENING at R. ROQUELAURE—LA COUCHTER DUNE ETGLE. Benefit of M. Charnonin.

TERRACE GARDEN, Third-sve.
THIS AFTERNOON at 4-THEODORE THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT.

THIS EVENING SEED BALLADS, COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc.—THE FENIAN BAHRES—DONT SHOOT—ANNA MARIA JONES—NEVER TOO LAVE IT MEND, Maines etc.

MATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
TO-DAY and THIS EVENING, exhibition of the WORKS OF LIVING ARTISTS.

No. 389 BROADWAY.
TO-DAY, free admission to the PHRENOLOGICAL MUSEUM of FOWLER & WELLS. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TNING, at 2, the English Comic Opera, THE ROSE
RE: Miss Richings, Miss Zelda Harrison, Mrs. Mesart,
do Feakes, Ketchum, Castle, Eichberg.

THIS EVENUAL A Lecture on Astronomy, Hustrated by Re-olving Transparent Painting, by Dr. Broughton.

Business Notices.

purify, strengthen and invigorate.

The purity, strengthen and invigorate.
This create a beat by specific.
They are an antidate to change of water and diet.
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They strengthen the system.
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They care Dy-pepsis and Constipation.
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PRANE PLANIATION SITTEMS have cured more cases of chronic weakness, energation, melancholy and want of vital energy, than any medicine the weigh has ever produced. They are particularly slapted to delicate foundess and persons of sederary occupations. Observe the propietors' private stamp over the cork of each bottle. If any Gealer has not got it, report to
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NEVER FAILS to restore gray huir to its original color, freshness ud beauty, will Poarrieral's stop its falling out; will Sunatz apromote its growth; is Centain to impart life and vigor; will In-Variably keep the head in a clean, cool and healthy condition; contains nothing injurious; has No Equal as a Hark Dressing, and is indorsed by our best physicians. I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, it is all you require for the bair. Sold by all droggists. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

THE CROWNING GLORY .- Sovereigns should be well owned, especially the sovereign people, including the beau monde. Many gentlemen think they are littingly crowned by simply putting on a hat. Not siways. But if they will purchase their hats of KNoz No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, and No. 533 Broadway, indisputably their crowning glory will be complete.

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SHINGLE MACHINE with only one house power; and will make out of the same amount of timber one THIRD MORE SHINGLES than can be made by any sawing shingle muchine. A. REQUA, General COSTIVENESS, THE SOURCE OF DISEASE. -It causes

Piles, Headache, Dirninese, Elliounness, Seur Stomech, Oppression, Low Spirits, Worins, Indigestion, &c. Dr. Harninese's Prantsers tractic LOURNOSS warranded to cure all these, and the only cure for Piles, either bleeding or otherwise. Sold by Dennas Harnes & Co., High-man's Co., Caswille, Mack & Co., and all Druggists.

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LYON'S INSECT POWDER, for exterminating Roaches, Ants and Vermin, and preserving fors and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. Lyon. All others are imitations. Take no other Insect Powder but Lyon's. Sold by all druggists, and by Bannus & Co., No. 21 Park row.

MOTH AND PRECELES.

Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called Moth Patches, or Freckles, should use Penny's colebrated Moth And Fractile Lotton. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Penny, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond'st, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists in New-York and elsewhere. Price, #2.

A single trial of DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE and you will use nothing else for Gails, Scratches, Cuts, Strains, Sores Swellings, Sit-fast, and Nail Pricks. It also softens and preserve the hoof. Sold by Druggists, and at the Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N.Y.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guarenty for his good faith. An bustness letters for this office should be addressed to "The TRIE

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the arrival of the Talisman at this port yesterday, we have dates from Jamaica to June 6. There had been several cases of cholera in Jamaica, but the disease was not spreading. A larger number of cases continued to occur in Guadaloupe. The health of Martinique was good. The new act on the Government of the Island, which abolishes the elective legislature, went into effect in May.

All the Fenian prisoners who were removed to Montreal were taken from that city yesterday morning under strong guard to Phillipsburg in Bedford District, where the raid had been made. This removal was for the purpose of having them identified as being concerned in the invasion. Five arrests were made in Ottawa yesterday of supposed Fenians. The Tribune correspondent, Mr. Kelley, has not been discharged yet. About 2,000 Fenians left Buffalo on Thursday for home, Gen. Meade thinks no further trouble need be apprehended. He has given the command of the whole frontier to Gen. Barry. The case against President Roberts was abandoned yesterday by United States District Attorney Coartney, who said it was impossible to proceed with it on account of the terrorism existing around the Commissioners' offices. He said, however, the proceedings would be taken to another place GENERAL NEWS. however, the proceedings would be taken to another place where no such evils existed.

The Board of City Supervisors had a special meeting yesterday. The annual report of the City Controller was received. The total receipts of his office were \$15,335,019 11, and expenditures, \$15,236,764 11. The total appropriations made by the Board during the year were \$7,859,301 38. The value of property subject to taxation in 1895 was \$608,784,315.

Parties in Mississippi having enlisted Freedmen for some military purpose unknown, Major-Gen. Wood, commanding at Vicksburg, has issued a strong order warning all such persons who entice the freedmen from their work to desist and all freedmen from entering the service of these persons, as it will only end in their ruin.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate a message isapproving of the act to enable the New-York and Mondisapproving of the act to enable the New Yorkse certain tana Iron Manufacturing Company to purchase certain lands remaining unsold. The message will be found in

another column. The funeral of the Hon. Moses F. Odell took place at

the Sand st. Methodist church yesterday. A number of elergymen took part in the services. The remains are to be taken to White Plains, N. Y.

The Board of Excise yesterday granted 171 licenses, making a total thus far granted of 5.298. The receipts up to 5 o'clock yesterday were \$332,000.

The counsel for Holt, in his suit against the Excise

The counsel for Holt, in his suit against the Excise Commissioners, closed his argument restreday, and Judge Cardozo took the papers and reserved his decision.

The Hon. J. W. Patterson was yesterday of ected United States Senator to succeed the Hon. Danier Clark, by the Legislature of New-Hompshire.

Gen. Humphreys in his report to the War Department says that the breaks in the levees in the 2° ississippi were large and the damage done very great.

An Albary disputch pars it will take night days to repair

An Albany dispatch says it will take eight days to repair the break in the Eric Canal.

There was a rumor in Washington yesterday that Judge Underwood had been assassinated, but it proved untrue. The yachts Cornelia and Carrie were the victors yesterday in the Hoboken yacht race. Gen. Sherman and staff are in Goodrich, C. W.

Gen. Sherman and staff are in Goodrich, C. W.
Gold sold as high as 1494 yeaterday, which is the highest
quotation since April 27, 1805, and closed at 1475, and as much
as it per cent paid for the use of cash gold. Goldbearing Government stocks were only steady under the
advance in gold. The 7:30s and compound notes
were all steady, and wanted by investing parties.
Money was abundant at 425 per cent, and more was offered
than could be used at the rates. In commercia bills there was
no change. The price for best names was 5; 265, with occaslonal sales of very short paper at 5 per cent. Exchange was
fairly active. Freights are dull.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

JUNE 15.—A report from the Conference Committee on the resolution for the disposal of lands in the Southern States was made and agreed to. Mr. Sherman made a personal explanation, denying that he is the organ of the Treasury Department. Resolutions were adopted to pay for certain quartermaster's stores in West Virginia; to print 1,000 copies of the Naval Academy visitor's report for 1866, and calling for a report on Coast Defenses. The Paris Exposition resolution was amended by authorizing the expenditure of \$25,000 in coin for buildings, and then passed, 21 to 13. Private bills and District bills were considered, and after an executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry into the assault on Mr. Grinnell by Mr. Rousseau. Resolutions were passed to pay bounties to extrain Indian regiments, and to settle the accounts of W. H. Hauwich. The Senate bill concerning paymasters in the Navy was was passed. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to the removal of a lumber wreck off the entrance of New-York harbor. Bills were passed authorizing the sale of the Fort Leavenworth Reservation to the City of Leavenworth; to construct a horse railroad through the same reservation, &c. Mr. Bingham sought to offer acconcurrent resolution calling on the President to transmit the resolution for a Constitutional amendment to the several States; upon which a long debate followed, involving a ruling by the Speaker that the amendment does not require the President's signature. A great number of private bills were then acted on, and the House adjourned.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill is the special order for Tuesday next in the Senate.

The Paris Exposition resolution, as amended, including an appropriation of \$25,000 in coin for erecting buildings in Paris, passed the Senate yesterday by 21 to 13, and goes back to the House for concurrence.

The House yesterday adopted a resolution instructing its Committee on Commerce to inquire into the June, he was permitted to walk on the ramparts for entrance of New-York harbor, east of Sandy Hook. returned to his cell at the end of a half hour. On the until they are appared, that "good mechanics" in did not then believe me, he said pothing whatever of money to-day. The programme is foll of variety.

We suppose there is no doubt the wreck is dangerous 20th of August, he is reported suffering from erysipeto navigation, and that it is somebody's duty to get it las and a carbuncle, with attendant fever. Shortly out of the way.

Senator Sherman yesterday stated that he was not the organ of the Treasury Department. We are very less of him, in this respect, up to November, since glad to hear it. Now we trust the premium on Gold | which time, we may observe, his prison restraints will stop rising, and we even hope for its early decline. The President has vetoed the bill "to enable the

New-York and Montana Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company to purchase a certain amount of the public lands," &c. Those who are interested in that tically pardoned, he, who had opposed all desperate subject will find the veto in full in another column. On the second page of this morning's paper will be

found Literary Items and an interesting notice of Father Prout; on the seventh page, Law Intelligence, a report of the annual meeting of the New York State Eclectic Medical Society, a paper on the Peculiarities of German and French Criminal Jurisprudence, the the Board of Supervisors yesterday; and other items of news and of general interest.

The House has directed the appointment of a select committee to inquire and report concerning the assault of Mr. Rousseau upon Mr. Grinnell. We trust the investigation will be brief and the report speedy. The Committee can learn all the facts at one sitting, and make their recommendation to the House the first of next week. It is desirable that in a case of this magnitude, where the dignity of the House has been brought into contempt, the matter should be fully investigated.

The question concerning the presentation to the President of a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment came up incidentally in the House yesterday. There is no doubt about the matter, except in the minds of certain Copperhead gentlemen who want to assist Mr. Johnson to make another issue with Congress. Such a resolution does not require the President's signature. Mr. Colfax took the trouble to present the history of the law on this point in a very clear and complete manner, and Mr. Le Blond, considering the better part of valor to be discretion, refrained from any attempt to continue the discussion.

The colored men of New-Jersey are moving to con test legally their right to the ballot. Claiming that, as tax-payers, representation is due them in the enactment and administration of the laws, they will offer their votes at the next election, and, if refused, they will bring the matter to the courts, and there lay open the whole question of suffrage. The most intelligent and wealthy colored men of the State lead the enterprise, which retains for its chief lawyer Gen. B. F. Butler. A meeting to swell the movement will be held in Newark on Friday. We are glad that it has its beginning in New-Jersey, and hope that this spirited example will be followed in other States.

A queer memorial to the Board of Health expresses the opinion that "the prohibition of the sale of lager beer on Sunday is very dangerous to the health and injurious to the morals of a large class of our German population. For this and other wise reasons these petitioners pray that the Board will interfere to relax the rigor of the Excise law and allow lager on Sundays as a religious, temperance, and general reform agent." Probably it might also settle all the vexed questions of Reconstruction; but the memorialtheir pet beverage. The Board, giving the paper a more serious consideration than we can, does not find itself able to suspend the Excise law, and has too high an opinion of the Germans to suppose they will drink bad whisky because they cannot get good lager.

The vote for Senator in the caucus of the Republicans in the New-Hampshire Legislature was as follows:

It is notable that the four candidates were the intwo Senators in the next and following Congress- the people he represents ! Messrs Cragin and Patterson-live quite near each other on the west side of the State.

nomination. Nobody on that side seemed to want to go to the Senate. Mr. Patterson was elected vesterday by the follow-

ing vote: In Senate-Patterson, 9; Eastman, 3. In

be taken to White Plains, N. Y.

In the trotting match yesterday between George N.
Patchen, jr., and Dexter, on the Fashion Course, the latter horse was the winner, coming in ahead the first three heats. Time, 2:29\(\frac{1}{2}\), 2:28\(\frac{2}{2}\) 2:27\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Four more cases of cholera were reported in the city yesterday—two in Waverley-place, one in Cherry Alley and one in Elizabeth-st. The latter case was the only one which proved faul. The victim was a woman.

The Read of Evision vertexlays gravital 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) leasures.

The Read of Evision vertexlays gravital 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) leasures.

In Senate—Patterson, 9; Eastman, 3. House—Patterson, 199; Eastman, 110; Clark, 2.

THE PRISONER OF STATE.

For the first time sance his incarceration in F tress Monroe, we have what agents of the news pers have sought vainly—positive and authen news of the "State Prisoner Davis." We hear for For the first time since his incarceration in Fortress Monroe, we have what agents of the newspapers have sought vainly-positive and authentic news of the "State Prisoner Davis." We hear from Mr. Jefferson Davis himself. Not an idle charge has been that of his medical adviser, or one without interest to the world. He has published a book. We make no general objections to this volume, which, in the hesitancy of the Government and the mystery of the public mind, supplies a hint toward a solution by giving what purports to be the prisoner's veritable history for the past year. What is Mr. Davis's own state of being is a matter of some importance while the question is before us. What to do with him. We cannot think, while there exists, inside and outside his prison, a condition of opinion which either invites or renders permissible the publication of such a book by an officer of the United States, the public can be long of opinion that the best use we can make of "State Prisoner Davis" is to keep him indefinitely in Fortress Monroe. The whole force of the plea in Mr. Davis's behalf only emphasizes the demand made repeatedly by the prisoner himself, that he be at once tried, convicted or acquitted, or released on bail or parole, like his colleagues in treason. The writer is Col. Cfraven, whose meritorious service as a surgeon in the Union army renders his loyalty and humanity above and.

**Linear States of the Union, and therefore not of Texas as to the other States of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to give a feating state of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to five the Union Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the pedid on the loyal people of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to give a feat well of the confiction of other than the same and discharge of the people of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to the loyal people of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to mean and void from the beginning.

4. That we feel, in its full collect, in its full volt and to that end we piedee ourselves to the aloual Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the United States, to maintain the national credit; and to that end we piedee ourselves to the National Government in all proper efforts for the liquidation and discharge of the Prisoner to the N history for the past year. What is Mr. Davis's own army renders his loyalty and humanity above sus-

We have little here to do with the greater part of Mr. Davis's opinions, which range from war and State Rights to treason and to rattlesnakes. It concerns us more to know the actual state of the prisoner as affecting the question between North and South, and his right to a trial or a release; for the nation cannot design that either the law of the land or Jefferson Davis shall wantonly suffer.

On the 19th of May last year, Jefferson Davis and his colleagues subsequently paroled were consigned to Fortress Monroe. He took his captivity bitterly, and on the 23d resisted, with bodily energy and fierceness of spirit, the men who shackled him. Old disorders, aggravated by confinement, made him feverish rejoice that it is so. The following is the Union State and irritable. His face was emaciated, and his head | ticket: troubled with a neuralgia which had destroyed his right eye and tended to impair the remaining one. The light in his casemate, and the tread of the sentinel. made him sleepless. Being too weak to support his irons, they were taken off five days after they were put on. He was sensitive to the dampness and unwholesome air of his cell (though officers and their families had dwelt in the same unhealthy casemate). in proof of which mold had gathered on his shoes. He referred often to the severity of his treatment, though it does not appear that his food was badalbeit knife and fork were denied him-or that he was subjected to other rigors than that which ordinary prisoners undergo. He complained that his letters to his wife and family had to pass the scrutiny of the Military Commandant and the Attorney-General. In

afterward, he was conducted to more comfortable quarters, selected by his physician. Though he still complained of deteriorating health, we hear gradually have been gradually relaxed, so that he has the reasonable liberty of the fort, and can see his friends. One of the prisoner's most plausible complaints is that, while numbers of those who urged at the beginning that the black flag should be hoisted have been prac-

measures, is the victim of indignity out of proportion. With Mr. Davis's reported opinions on our present politics, we have nothing to do. But we remark that he scouts the charge of assassination, and, whatever may have been his former feelings, speaks with unmis takable respect of the martyred Lincoln. His defense from the charge of treason is the palladium of all other Rebels-the States Rights doctrine of war Lost Children's Department, report of the meeting of and "reconstruction." More than once, he indulges the common Southern sneer at "Yankees," "New-Englanders," and "Massachusetts," while sharing the narrow notion that the North—whose magnanimity since and during the war is confessedly something remarkable in civilization-is little better than "a money-making people." Out of this poor prisoner, with his casemated prejudices, it will be hard for any biographer to construct a Napoleon.

Regarding his trial, we quote Mr. Davis's own words. After speaking of States Rights, he says:

"But if—as I suppose—the purpose be to test the question of accession by a judicial decision, why begin by oppressing the chief subject of the experiment? Why, in the name of fairness and a decent respect for mankind, deprive him of the nears for the opinions of mankind, deprive bin of the means redfall to a preparation of his defense, and loud him with indignities that must deprive his mind of its due equilibrium; it is comports with the dignity of a great mation to evince fear fighting to a single captive enemy all the advantages possible or an exposition of his side of the question. A question settled by violence or in disregard of law must remain unsettled or every.

On the question of the Andersonville crime, he holds that to make him responsible for this was worse than absurd-criminally false." "For the last two years of the war, Lee's army had never more than half, and was oftener on quarter rations of rusty bacon and corn." He also believes that Commissary-Gen. Northrop and Gen. Winder did the best they could; that the prisoners were ordered to receive 'precisely the same rations given to the troops guarding them; but dishonest Commissaries and Provost-Marshals were not confined to any people." Of this explanation of a crime which caused the death of prisoners by tens of thousands, the most charitable thing we can say at present is that it is too short to

be satisfactory.

From the whole revelation given to us of the prismer at Fortress Monroe, we conclude that, as resting under the weight of stupendous charges, his treatment, even to the placing of shackles upon him, was not extraordinary. Nor does it appear that his food and accommodations have been worse than what milder State prisoners have experienced in comfortable quarters during the war. His complaints have een heard through his physician, and the rigors of his confinement have been gradually lessened. But there are two indubitable facts which give weight to the plea in leaving-first, that Mr. Davis is a chronically ill and perhaps dying man; and, second, that he had a right to a fair and speedy trial.

Judging these facts, we conceive it to be altogether just and reasonable that his counsel so carnestly ask his release on ball. If he is to be punished, it is evident that no punishment can be severer to him than imprisonment. He may deserve the miseries of Andernville, and the last penalty of treason. Let that be tried and proved. For the infirm and complaining man, who has the care of a sympathetic doctor and the lib erty of a castle, who reads the magazines and papers, who can have a book published from the prison-wall to plead for him, whose fate on the whole is not so bad as that of the poor Rebel spy or common soldier his evil genius directed to slaughter, and who is too feeble to be sufficiently heroic to endure a year in prisou-for this man, we can have no profound sympathy. But this man who has been awaiting trial since last May, is the representative of six millions of people. What shell we do with him ! and what, if we cumbent Senator and the three Representatives. The | keep him in protracted punishment, shall we do with

Ira A. Eastman had no rival for the Democratic The Unionists of Texas have partially organized for 25th inst. Here is the platform of principles:

That we are unalterably devoted to our republican form
of government, as established by the patriots of 76, and that
we demands the assumption of those who seek to justify the
ate Rebellion by declaring that republican institutions have

of government, as established by the patriots of 76, and that we denounce the assumption of those who seek to justify the late Rebellion by declaring that republican institutions have proved to be a failure, that we have no suppathy with monarchists or imperialists, but fouldly hepe that our free Institutions may endure to the Instant posterity; to which end we pledge curselves to contribute, as much as in us lies, by a hearty and understring support of the constitutional authority of the Government of the United States and of the States and of the State.

2. That we fully recognize the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States and of the States and of the States to the constitution of the United States and of the States of the Union, anything in the Constitutions or laws of the States to the contrary notwithatanding that we regard the Union of the States, under the Constitution, as the best guarantee of civil liberty to the American people, and that under the powerful and bening influence of the Union, we undour posterity may reasonably hope to enjoy the fellest protection for life and property, and the largest measure of prosperity and happiness.

3. That we hold the Act of Soccasion, adopted in Convention at the City of Austin, on the list day of February, A. B. United States, and of the constitution of the Constitution of the United States, and of the constitution of the United States, and of the constitutional obligation of the States of Texas as to the other States of the Union, and therefore noil and void from the beginning.

4. That we feel, in its full force, the obligation which resta

hereafter be, accurred to them by the Constitution and the laws.

7. That we preclaim new the liberty of speech and of the press, and the right of the people in assert and publish their opinions upon all subjects touching the public welfare; that upon the preservation of these inestimable rights depends the permanent existence and value of republican government; that their suppression in this State, during the past five years, was both rainous and despote, and that we hold it to be one of the highest duties of the people to raily to their reassertion, and to fix them spon luminovable foundations.

8. That our form of government reposes upon the intelligence of the people, and that an honest and patriotic devotion to its great principles is entirely constained with individual freedom of opinion, that we fully recognize the fact that very grave questions are now, for the first time, presented to the people, and that we therefore feeely tolerate differences of opinion upon all subjects not embraced within the foregoing propositions.

-These principles ought to win; but we fear that in Texas they cannot. The "restored" will vote them

those in the North who call Congress "disunion" will

Governor-E. M. Pease of Travis County.

Lieut. Governor-R. H. Especies of Red River County.

Autories General-C. C. Berkley of Grayson County.

Controller-James H. Biraw of Berleson County.

Treasurer-Sam. Harris of Travis County.

Con. Land Office-Pease M. White of Jackson County.

Judges of the Supress Court-WM. E. JONES of Bexar Gounty

James H. Bell of Williamson County. Collariay Calewrife

of Grimes (County, WM. Straidan of Rusk County, WM. H.

Johnson of Lamar County.

A gentleman writing from this city to The New-Orleans Times on the subject of labor, says:

"I am in possession of information where apward of 15,000 good mechanics and laborers could be had, and would agree to work at the following rates, vis: Carpenters at \$1 per day, joiners at \$1 per day, blacksplitts at \$1 per day, mill wrights at \$1 per day, and field laborers at 50c, per day.

"I am confident that over 15,000 good bands could be obtained at the above rate, and not more than 10 days suit from New-Orients. Plenty of families who are new working for 16c, to \$20 per day would be glad to avaid themproves of such an offer.

Perhaps the readers of The Times will believe this

New-York have been on a strike, because their employers refused to raise their wages to \$4 per day.

THADDELS STEVENS.

We reprint from The Globe the speech of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania, in closing the debate on the Constitutional Amendment. There are many things in the philosophy of Mr. Stevens with which we do not agree, and from time to time we have felt constrained to say so. But there is so much in his character that is grand and brave-a beautiful devotion to the truth and the right-that we cannot fail to honor him. Thaddeus Stevens is an old man. He was in public life before many of the most noted of our soldiers and statesmen bad left school. In the course of years he must soon pass from us. To him has allen the felicity of seeing the labors of a life devoted to freedom crowned with the success of freedom. There s something sad in the old man's lament over what night have been. We have full sympathy with the beling without sharing the sadness. He has done his work well. There are brave men in the party of freedom who will follow this cause to a triumph whether near or far, determined that the Republic shall be a nation of freedom and equality, with all rights for all. "If it be not now, yet it will come: the readiness is all." Long may it be before Mr. Stevens lays down the mantle of leadership! He may not see the day for which his soul yearns-but the day will come.

The New-Orleans Crescent tells its readers that THE TRIBUNE proposes a general disfrauchisement of the Southern Whites! We do not urge the persistent disfranchisement of the inveterate Rebels. Right well does The Crescent comprehend our platform-Universal Amnesty, Impartial Suffrage.

In our article on " Mileage," yesterday, an error of the printer made us say that the mileage of the members was as large as mileage and pay combined. The error was obvious; but we make this correction in justice to Congress, and that the record may be right.

STRONG-BENNETT LIBEL SUIT. Examination of Witnesses Continued-Testimany of Prominent Politicians. EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES CONTINUED.

The Strong-Bennett libel suit was resumed again resterday morning, at the Kings County Circuit Court, before Judge Barnard. The attendance was mainly from the class of the community naturally most interested in such a case. composed of politicians of all shades and parties. The wites called were generally men known to the audience, and

composed or positions of an angues and parties. Ine with cases called were generally me known to the andianne, and were listened to with the closest attention. The room was at no time crowded. The regular course of the investigation was occasionally disturbed by the disagreement of counsel in regard to the propriety or impropriety of admitting various points in testimony, both counsel and witnesses manifesting much solicitude in regard to the development of matters evidently belongues behind the curtain of the political stage.

TESTIMONY OF SUPERVISOR TWEED.

The first witness called was Mr. William M. Tweed, who, having hean sworn, deposed as follows: I reside in New-York; am acquainted with the plaintiff, do not remember any bull being passed in the Legislature during the Winter of 1865, affecting the salaries of the Board of Supervisors of New York; there was such a one passed previously; I believe a bill affecting the salaries of the Board of Alfermen was passed that Winter; was not present at any meeting in the Astor House when several persons were together consulting concerning \$10.000 claimed by Mr. Strong for his arrives in procuring the passage of the bill; was not to my knowledge made arbitrator in the matter; I may have been so appointed, but was not made aware of it; do not remember hearing that \$10.000 labor and Morrano Jones, to my remembrance.

Q. I want to call your attention to a meeting of several persons a, the Astor House after the adjournment of the Legislature, at whice Mr. Jones was appointed as stakeholder, and yourself as umpire. In ... Case in which Mr. Strong claimed \$10.000 Colemns \$2.000, and useful persons claiming certain amounts of the money raised for the purp. Per I spoke of A. On the contrary. I never meet with these gentleman ... I that subject or any other; I never have mot with them collectively upon any subject whatever.

Q. Are you aware that the sum of \$10.000 was raised and

any subject whatever.

Q. Are you aware that the sum of \$10,000 was raised and put up during the Legislature of 1r65, in the City of New-York, for the purpose of procuring the passage of an act giving salaries to the Common Council of the City of New-York;

A. I am not.

A. I am not.

Mr. Joseph G. Werd was sworm: Reside at No. 216 Goldent, am a broker by occupation; was connected during the Winter of 1866 with the Brookirs City and Ridgewood Railroad Company; was at Albany during the entire Winter of 784 5 in attendance at the Legislature, trying to secure the passage of act for the relief of the charter of the Company, in 1864 I was interested in the act, and in 1865 is an amendment to it; knew Domas Strong then; saw him on no particular business, do not know whether he had any interest in that road; frequently had conversation with him concerning the passage of the bill, never paid any money to him for proonring the national content of the conversation with him concerning the passage of the bill, never paid any money to provide it. Mr. Strong did not own any stook in the road thee, nor did he subsequently, do not remember receiving any stock for any services rendered by that, here gave tim any myself, nor is there any recorded on the books that I know of, nor do I know of any being held by any one in his name.

Strong did not own shy stock in the road thee, nor did be subsequently, do not remember receiving any stock for any services rendered by him; never gave the any myself, nor in there any recontend on the books that I know of, nor do I know of any being held by any one in his name.

TESTIMONY OF ME. FIRLUS.

Mr. Edwin R. Phelps was sword. His testimony was as follows: I reside in White Plains; have been for several Winters interested in railread outters; and not a lobby agent; was in Albany in 1844 and 1883, most of the time; was concerned in the passage of certain bilis; those were the Ridgrewood and the cross-town; (a question, inquiring as to Mr. Strong's feeling toward them, oligected to and withintawn); conversed with him connecrning them, say once or twice a week; hever paid him any money for any services whatever; I do not know whether he was paid by the parties I was interested for (witness corroborated provious evidence concerning the holding of stock by plaintif); the corporators of the company were organized under the general railroad ect before plaintiff came into the Sonate, do not know who was Strong's man; plaintiff owned 26 shares of the Rilgewood stock, for which he paid cash; that is, each incorporator subscribed for 26 shares, and twenty were given each, six being paid for by each; this was done before the bill passed; do not know how much he owns now; he is intereated also in the Belt road in New York; I know nothing about the Gates-ave road; can think of no other in which he was interested.

Cross-examined—The Cross-town road was organized in 1822 or 1833; the Kilgewood was organized in 1823 and the house now whether the parties of the whole; I know that he has purchased some of the stock and paid for it.

Re-direct—Our company went to the Legislature for an act because in Brooklyn me charter and be and a daplicate copy to the County Clerk, there we are organi

whom I assigned stock.

TISTIMONY OF SENATOR LAIMBEER.

Senator William Laimbeer, sworm. Was a Senator from the Eighth District of New-York in 18c4 and 1865; had only two conversations with plaintiff conserraing matters of legislation outside the Chamber; do not remember them clearly; the first was in my room; Senator Dutcher was there, and Senators Strong and Julien come in later; the interview lasted only about three minutes; Mr. Julien began by asking what would be the probable result of the vote in the Senate on the Central Railroad Fare bill, but no answer was made; I think the question was put to ma, the expression, "If you will let me engineer this thing through, I will make the Central Railroad Co. come to their marrow bomes to the unse of more than a million," was not used at that meeting; do not think it quite proper that I should be asked to give the details of that conversation, but it amounted to about the question already given; I believe the conclusion Mr. Strong came to was that he should not make up his mind how to vote until he returned to Albany; think he wanted to see his constituents; think it was said that he remarked that the Central would have to pay a pretty round sum; don't think be named any amm, he said this, that if there was a combination formed, the Railroad Company could be made to pay a large amount for the passage of the bill; I can't say whether it was a million of deliars or not, it might have been a billion; my relations with Mr. Strong after this were rather distant, and remained a until the close of the session; eaonot remember what he said when he explained his vote against the Governor's veto; his general reputation was, I think, had in Albany after that—as that of a man who could be bribed; did not bear Mr. Strong any that if a man voted for the bill he would be considered by the people to have been bought.

Coansel then read an extract from the article on which the TESTIMONY OF SENATOR LAIMBEER. sel then read an extract from the article on which the down, in favor of a ticket of pure Secessionists; and

was brought, and asked the witness if he recollected it, replied that he had an indistinct remembrance of it. Were you present when the Governor's veto was brought A. I was

A. I was.
The bill in question and the Clerk's certificate were here
own to the witness, recognized by him, and the bill offered
evidence. The Senate journal was also shown and sworn m evidence. The Senate journal was to by the witness. (Tress-examined—I voted for this bill; think I did not ex-Cross-examined—Forcet of the vote on a vetoed bill to fol-jow the veto, as was done in this case.

SUPERVISOR SMITH CALLED.

Mr. Henry Smith, one of the Supervisors of New-York City, was the next witness, but a question concerning the raising of money to ald in the passage of a bull raising the salaries of the libert of Aldermen of the Board of Supervisors was raied out, and counsel dismissed the witness.

out, and counsel dismissed the witness.

A REPORTER ON THE STAND.

Mr. Dudiey A. Levica was sworn, and deposed: Am a reporter of the press, and have been for 17 or 18 years; was at Albany as irregular correspondent of The Albas and Argus during 1805 and partly during 1805; came into frequent contact with the plaintiff to this case; I was at the Legislature to support this railroad bill, was not a lobby agent; had a seat as an iff reporter; I knew Mr. Strong when I was in Albany in 1804; never heard any one tak with him concerning the tax half, did not bear him after the remark about people thinking a man favoring the bill to be bribed, have heard it made by where; I once spoke to him about the bill, and told him there were voter enough to pass it—17—which he doubted; I hamed two uncertain value.

were votes enough to pass it—it—which is denoted, two uncertain votes,

O. Why did you saw this?

A. Objected to. The conversation was in the cleak-room; I took him he might as well go
for the bill at once, as I wanted to let him know that there
that the pass is a would finally go for it, he

nor did he say in my hearing "who sa mid vote; pisiniff's reputation as an honest legislator "s not ve," good after the bill passed over the vote; saide from the bill in this reputation as a legislator was not good.

Cross-examined—I have known Mr. Bennett, the do, endang in this case, some five or six years; have methin not to enty times in all; have not spoken with him of this trial; tab. with him aome time in the early part of last Fall concerning the plaintiff; Mr. Bennett opened the conversation; I w.w. a correspondent of The Action and Argus; think I remained a the days after the Legislature adjourned, and then went to Candada for The Heroid, boarded at Stanevix Hall white in Albany, and had some general conversation about the Legislature with people outside; was a correspondent last Winter [answer domanded, the witness manifesting reluctance] for The Mr. News: always was interested in the Central Fare lift, but not people outside; was a correspondent last Winter [answer domanded, the witness manifesting reluctance] for The Mr. News: always was interested in the Central Fare lift, but not people outside; was a correspondent last Winter [answer domanded, the witness manifesting reluctance] for The Mr. News: always was interested in the Central Fare lift, but not people outside; was next called, but was missing, and the testimony of Mr. George O. Jones, an Albany stock operator, was beard. He testified that Mr. Strong's reputatoin was, in Albany parlance, that of a "business man"—that is, "be was active in producing legislative results." [Laughter.] Witness believed Mr. Strong had come into the Astor House meeting concerning the Alderman's Salary bill, but had declined to hear any conversation concerning the matter; did not know whether plaintiff got any of the alleged \$10,000, nor where the money was at the time of the meeting—that was what he (witness) wanted to know [Laughter.]

TESTIMONY OF Mr. HASTINGS.

Mr. Hugh J. Hastings sworn—Am Editor of The Albany Knickerbocker; heard Senator Strong speak of the

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR PIERSON.

Senator Pierson sworn.—I have known Demas Strong 8 op 10 years. Had no conversation with him touching the Central Railroad Bill; heard him speak of the bill in regard to Sawering Kentrave. Have heard a good deal pro and con in regard to plaintiff's reputation; I have heard some people say that it was bad, while others spoke on the contrary.

Ex. Mayor Kalbfleisch testified that plaintiff's general reputation was not good.

was bad, while others spoke on the contrary.

Ex Mayor Kalfheisch testified that plaintiff's general reputation was not good.

The Court then took a recess, after which several other witnesses were called for the defease, corroborating the evidence against plaintiff, and on cross-examination were closely pressed to prove cause for interest or biss in the matter. Mr. Jonathan Moore testified that, in the case of the Greenpoint and Williamsburgh Railroad, the efforts for a legilature act were made through Mr. Strong; that he declined to have anything to do with it unless his own constituents were represented among the corporators; that two such names were added, and the bill succeeded, but when it went through the Legislature is had the names of 11 of Mr. Strong's constituents, of whom most were unknown to witness; he had felt aggrieved at being refused opportunity to vote in organizing, being told that he must pay his entire subscription (of which he had paid but in per cent) before he could vote. The cross-examination showed that his son was postmaster in Williamsburgh, and Mr. Strong had endeavored to have him removed; but witness denied any relation to his son's affairs or difficulties. Mr. Moore's testimony, was corroborated by Mr. Archibald K. Meserole.

Moore's testimony, was corroborated by Mr. Archibald K. Meserole.

Mr. William Richardson. President of the Dry Dock. East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company, being sworn, thought that plaintiff had no one representing his interests in either of the local bills. Witness remarked, in answer to a question by Mr. Jeaks, for the prosecution, How long he had been in Court? that The Tenduse had stated that he desired to evade this trial, but he had been here three days.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The counsel for the defense, whose course in calling so many witnesses concerning plaintiff's general reputation had been frequently objected to by the Court bat passed, now rested his evidence, and the prosecution called Senator Folger.

I have known plaintiff since Jan. 5, 1884, his general reputation was not that of a corrupt man; his character was good; there were two Central Railroad bills up in 1865, while plaintiff was in the Senate; there was a party cancus on the first and none on the second; the general purport of both was the same; I was present when Senator Strong cast his yote in opposition to the veto alluded fo; there was no general expression of surprise then, Senator Andrews of the 20th District said of plaintiff, in Committee, that he was a very energetic man in the interest of Brooklyn and Kings, almost every Senator has at one time or another speken of plaintiff in some way to me, for my own opinion, when he disagreed with me concerning a bill allowing steambonts exclusive dook privileges, it seemed to me he acted from an honest and surgist conviction.

TESTIMONY OF SENATOR ANDREWS.

Senator George H. Andrews was sworn. Plaintiff was, in his common reputation at Albany, as good as the average of Senators, I think I saw Mr. Bennett in Albany daring the whole session; he is an old friend of mine; do not think he asked me if plaintiff a reputation was bad.

Cross-examined—I remember no one who directly favored his legislative character, nor do I recall specific charges affected at his well as the se

ARMY GAZETTE.

ILLEGALLY ENLISTING FREEDMEN. HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI, 3 VICKSBURG, MISS., June 8, 1889. GENERAL ORDER NO. 22.—Information having been General Order No. 22.—Information having been received at these headquarters that parties are organed in entanting Freedmen in this State, estensibly for some military purpose, it is hereby announced that so authority exists for cultising Freedmen for any military purpose, whether it be the intention to use the organization in the United States or in so foreign country. If the latter be the object of the organization, parties engaged in the work of enlistment are hereby warred that it is made a criminal offence by the Act of Congress, passed and approved in 1819, commonly known as the Neutrality Act. The Freedmen are specially warred against having anything to do with the persons engaged in this unlarful business. Taking advantage of the ignorance of the Freedmen, by making sit promises, which will never be realized, the purific engaged in this nefarious enterprise are trying to entice the Freedmen from the plantations, where they have good contracts, to engage in schemes which will can only end in failare and

tracts, to engage in achemes which can only end in fadore a disaster, the consequences of which will be ruin to the Fre By order of Major-Gen. T. J. Wood.

MARCUS P. BESTOW, Assistant Adjutant. Gen.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH YESTERDAY ON FASHION COURSE-GEORGE M. PATCHEN, JR., AGAINST DEXTER-THE LATTER THE WINNER IN THREE STRAIGHT HEATS.

No race has created so much excitement this season,

Fashion Course. Long Island, between the celebrated horses Dexter and Geo. M. Patchen, Jr. This event originated from the proprietor of the latter offering to trot his horse against all comers, mile heats, best three in five, for \$\frac{1}{2}\$.000, which challenge was quickly accepted by Hiram Woodruff on behalf of his justly admired Dexter.

Never was weather more propitious. At an early hour crowds commenced to flock out of the city, and all the principal roads were alive with eager persona, pushing on to the picture-sque scene of operations. By a Colock quite a large number of people had assembled on the course, although two long hours had to elapse before the galant nags made their appearance.

number of people had assembled on the course, although two long hours had to elapse before the galant nags made their appearance.

By 3 o'clock, however, footmen and carriages poured into the inclosure in one dense crowd, the gates frequently belong jammed for want of space to admit more than one conveyance at a time, till the grand stand and every available place in its vicinity looked like a sen of heads, while opposite omnibuses, chartols, wagens, buggies, &c. &c., formed a line of quite a third of a mile, in many places 16 or 12 dees.

At twenty minutes past three Devier made his appearance on the course, looking remarkably wall, save a slight language on the course, looking remarkably wall, save a slight language freat appearance of breeding, dark bay or mahogany a color, with white feet and a blaze down his face. After going a preliminary round, his satagonist came to the front, and excited a great deal of curlosity. He is also a very handsome salmal, although entirely of a different stamp, having large bone and mascular development, representing more the type of trotter in vogue 20 years ago. His color is dark bay, with three white feet, his guidance was in the anales of Mr. James Eeff, while Dexter was driven by the veteran Mr. Hiram Woodruff.

First Hatt. At the start Dexter shot shead and had gained three longths ere they reached the first turn, at the quarter mile the position remained unchanged, but at the laft mile Parchen had regained a little of his loss ground, but breaking bally several times could not make up the lost distance, and Dexter was landed an easy winner by two longths.

Time.....i mile, 37; seconds: § mile, 1:13‡ mile, 2:29‡.

Second Heat: Dexter again led round the first turn; at the half mile Parchen had regained a little of his loss ground, but breaking bally several times could not make up the lost distance, and Dexter was landed an easy winner by two longths.

Time of the most beautiful starts over witnessed. Passing the first turn and quarter mile abreast, at the half mile Dex

Dexter. 1 in the 37f. \$ unite, 17f. \$ unite, 27f. \$ 1 in the property of the control of the cont

THRODORE THOMAS'S GARDEN CONCERT. The first afternoon concert at Terrace Garden, Fifty-eighth-st, will be given to-day, commoneing at 3 o'clock. The programme will be composed of the finest class of music, in addition to popularities which are keenly relished by the

The extravaganza of the "Sheep's Foot," which was to have been produced at the New Bowery this evening, is postponed till Monday, June 18. See notice elsewhere.

Uncle Tom's Cabin will be played for the last time at Bar-

public. If the day is fine we have no doubt that Terrace Garden

will be crowded, as it deserves to be,

num's this afternoon and evening, the first performance being for the benefit of Mrs. G. C. Howard, who will play Topsy, as only she can play it, and who morits a substantial benefit. "The Drunkard" on Monday.

There will be a matine to day at Nible's Garden, which will be good news to those who take thought for the amusement of their children. May the house be crowded! All who

attend will be pleased. Christy's Minatrols give their weekly matines of Ethlopian and other entertainments at their Fifth Avenue Opera House